

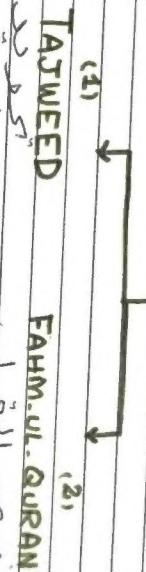
13-10-2008

LESSON-N0.2

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

There are mainly two types of knowledges relating to Holy Quran.

HOLY QURAN



1

TAJWEED This branch of knowledge is related to the correct pronunciation of Holy Quran.

2. **FAHM-UL-QURAN**

This branch of knowledge is related to the understanding of Holy Quran. Actually the meaning of FAHM is understanding because Holy Quran is in Arabic. So for real understanding of Holy Quran, it is very important to understand and learn Arabic. There are 3 levels of Arabic

1. FOUNDATION, INTERMEDIATE, HIGHER

TOPICS OF TAJWEED.

1	Definition of TAJWEED, MAKHRAT, SIFAT
2	LAHM-E-TALEEF
3	LAHM-E-KHAFEE
4	How to Start Holy Quran on Soorahs
5	ALL 17 MKAHRAT'S
6	Names of all Letters and all relating details
7	Compulsory qualities
8	Optional qualities also important
9	RULES FOR LAAM
10	RULES FOR RAA
11	RULES FOR MEEN
12	RULES FOR NOON
13	RULES FOR ALIF, YAAN, YAA
14	RULES FOR HAMZAH
15	RULES FOR STOPPING
16	MISCELLANEOUS COMPULSORY POINTS
17	STOPPING POINTS
ALL above are main topics and there are many detailed points within those main topics. After understanding of above details Students Pronunciation of Holy Quran will improve. IN SHAA ALLAH:	

ALL above are main topics and there
are many detailed points within those
main topics. After understanding of above details
Students Pronunciation of Holy Quran will
improve.
IN SHAA ALLAH:
Bismillah ar-Rahman ar-Rahim

TOPICS OF ARABIC

There are 3 levels of Arabic as already described. Those are foundation intermediate and Higher levels. Those are depend upon the age and ability of the Student. There are many students, they are younger but are brainy intelligent. Then they can start intermediate level.

FOUNDATION LEVEL TOPICS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

IMPORTANCE OF ARABIC

Why are Students working hard to learning Arabic. There are many reasons but most important reason is to understand Holy QURAN and Saying of Holy Prophet ﷺ.

Order of Holy Prophet ﷺ about learning and teaching of Holy Quran is as follows.

صَرْكَمْ مِنْ تَعْلِمِ الْخُرَفَاتِ وَعَلَمَهُ

"THE BEST ONE AMONG YOU IS ONE WHO (HE OR SHE) LEARN HOLY QURAN AND TEACH HOLY QURAN".

ORDER OF HOLY PROPHET ﷺ

is as follows

**أَكْثَرُ الْعُرُبِ لِتَلَادِهِ
وَأَنْتَ عَزِيزٌ وَالْقُرَآنُ شَرِيفٌ
وَلِسَانُ أَهْلِ الْجَنَّةِ شَرِيفٌ**

2

- Love Arabic for three reasons.

 - ① I am Arabic
 - ② Holy Quran is in Arabic
 - ③ The Language of Paradise People is Arabic.

NOTE: So if a student wants
to learn Arabic. Then it is
best to learn Arabic.

means This Student is obeying the order of Holy Prophet ﷺ. He/She can understand Holy Quran without translation. He/She can understand saying of Holy Prophet ﷺ like "Judge, if those Students perform Hajj or Umrah and visit Holy MECCA or Holy MADINAH they can talk in Arabic with local people in those cities.

Most Important:

THEY WILL TEACH THE NEXT GENERATION

and ALLAH عز وجله and HOLY PROPHET ﷺ will please with them and all those students will be successfull in this life and here after.

THE NEXT GENERATION WILL LEACH THE

Please with them, and all those students will be successfull in this life and here after again.

(3)

Saying of Holy Prophet ﷺ

لَدُبِ الْعَادِ حَرَمَةٌ مُّحَمَّدٌ وَفَلَوْمَانٌ

To Seek Knowledge is obligatory
for all Muslim (Boys, and men)
and all Muslim (Girls and women)



How To JOIN LETTERS IN

2 (most important) **ARABIC** -

Please Carefully Check Page No 6 and 7 (Table is most important)

- ① 2 Letters

b + c

Please note this is a Permanent rule that 1st letter is starting part is joined before 2nd letter 2nd letter is written in full

Letter \leftrightarrow b + c

Khat

(4)

2.. 3 letters

Keep in mind last letter will be written in full and letters before last letter are as just starting part

(Person) → Person

Last letter always be in full

3 letters -

(Teacher) → Teacher

Last letter always in full

(5)

4.. 5 letters

ڦ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ

(Haleemah)

or

(Halimah)

5.. ڦ - letter
ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ

who brain for
Hunt

6. 7 letters ..

ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ + ڻ

The People who

Stay

Stay

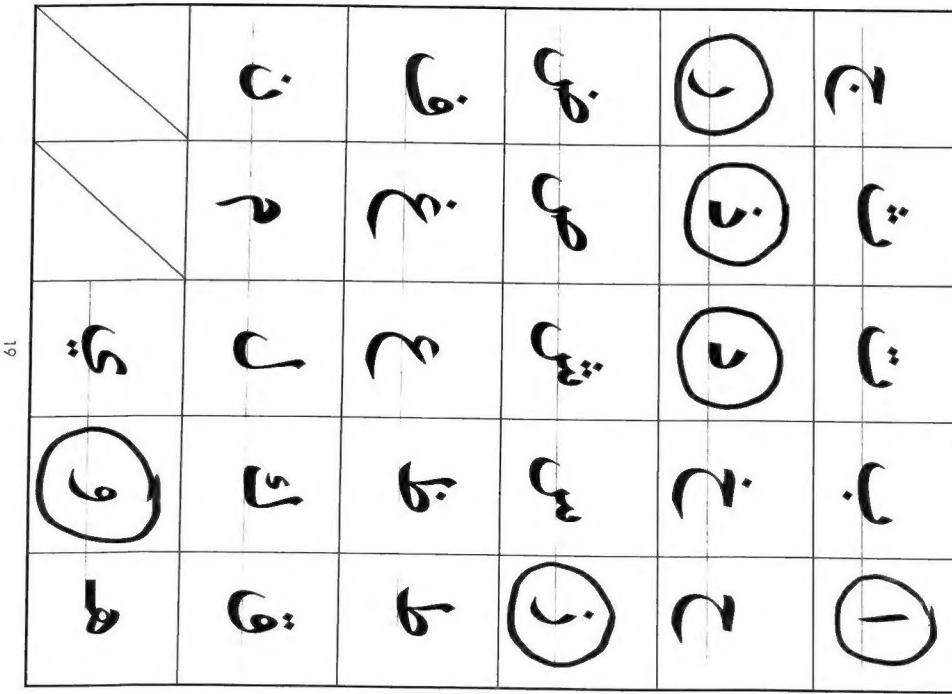
Stay

NOTE: The writing technique for
naughty letters will be in the
next week lesson 21-08-08
will be

Here is the complete Arabic alphabet.
Can you read all the letters?

6

Start here!



لشکر ایشان کمپین اش را پس از
ایرانیه می داشتند و این سه نیمی
از آن را که ایشان در آن را پس از
آن داشتند بودند و میتوانند آن را
نهادن کنند.

TABLE OF JOINING LETTERS :-

17-01-08

لَمْ يَأْتِهِ الْمُرْجُمُ اَرْجِمٌ

Making Sentences in Arabic

لِمَ (maa) means What

لِهِ (Haazaa) means this

ENGLISH ARABIC

What is this لِهِ مَا

(Maa Haazaa)

This is a door بَابٌ هَذِهِ

(Haazaa baab)

What is this كُرْسِيٌّ هَذِهِ

(Haaza kursie)

This is chair كُرْسِيٌّ هَذِهِ

(Haaza kursie)

What is your name اِنْسُكَهُ (asking to a boy) (maa is-mu-ka)

(is-mu-ka)

My name is Ahmed اِنْسُكَهُ (is-mu-ka)

(is-mu-ka)

What is your name اِنْسُكَهُ (maa is-mu-keed)

(is-mu-keed)

My name is Fatima لِهِ اِنْسُكَهُ (is-mu-ka)

(is-mu-ka)

17-07-08 Lesson-No.1

لِبْسِمِ الْرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

No

English Arabic Pronunciation

Name نَسْمَةٌ Ismuk

City شَهْرٌ Baladun

House بَيْتٌ Baiteen

Village قَرْيَةٌ Al-qaryat

Garden حَدَّةٌ Haddeegah

Door بَابٌ Baab

Wall دَرْجَةٌ Haaz-ah

Box صَوْقٌ Sandoog

Car سَيْفَانٌ Sayyavah

Table مَذْبُونٌ Middabun

Chair كُرْسِيٌّ KURSIE

Father أَبٌ ABUN

17-07-08

<u>English</u>	<u>Arabic</u>	<u>Pronunciation</u>
Mother	مُهَاجِر	Muhajir
Son	بْن	IBNUN
Daughter	بَنِي	IBNATUN
Brother	إِخْرَج	AKHUN
Sister	إِخْرَج	UKHTUN
Grandfather	جَد	Jadd-un
Grandmother	جَدِيد	Jaddatun
Grandson	جَدِيد	Hafeedun
Granddaughter	جَدِيدَة	Hafeeda-tun
Uncle	أَخْرَج	Akhun
Aunt	أَخْرَجَة	KHAL-un
Child	طَفَل	Taf-lun
Baby	طَفَلَة	Radee-un

١٥

اسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

EXERCISE NO.

WORD	MEAN	Nominative	Objective	Possessive
نَعْدَ	صَاحِبٌ	رَبٌّ	رَبٌّ	رَبُّ

مذكر MASCLLINE:

PL:	PC:	RC:	DU:	SI:	DU:	PC:	PL:

موفت FEMININE:

PL:	PC:	RC:	DU:	SI:	DU:	PC:	PL:

Masculine
مذكر

Feminine
مؤنثة

Masculine	مذكر
Second Person	ثانية
Feminine	مؤنثة
First Person	أولى

SI: → SINGULAR
DU: → DUAL
PL: → PLURAL

PLURAL	DUAL	SINGULAR
زوج	زوجين	زوج
		Masculine
		ذكر
		Feminine
		مذكرة
		Masculine
		ذكر
		SECOND PERSON
		كامل
		Feminine
		مذكرة
		Masculine
		ذكر
		FIRST PERSON
		كامل
		Feminine
		مذكرة

24-01-08

三

LESSON NO. 2

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

All nouns in Arabic are either Masculine (مذكر - Muzzakkav) or feminine (معنثى - Muannass). Whether they are humans, animals or objects

NOTE: There are two types of "TAA".

This Taa is called	This Taa is called
<u>ابنواش</u>	<u>ابنواش</u>
TAA-E-MABSOOTAH	TAA-E-MARBOOTH
Fox example in	For example in
<u>بَيْت</u>	<u>بَيْت</u>
(BAITUN)	(BAITUN)
<u>بَيْت</u>	<u>بَيْت</u>
(HOUSE)	(MUMHAATUN)
<u>بَنْتُ</u>	<u>بَنْتُ</u>
(BINTUN)	ERASER OR
<u>بَنْتُ</u>	RUBBBER
(Daughtey)	
This is real feminine	
<u>بَنِيهَا</u>	<u>بَنِيهَا</u>
(SONDAH-JOO)	
(MOANNASS-E-HAQEEQEE)	<u>بَنِيهَا</u>
We know that son is	(MISTADATHI)

Masculine and daughterly is feminine. So it is feminine either there is no Y is at end part of word....

(2)

NOTE : Nearly all Arabic words that end with **ة** (TAA-E- MARBOTAH) are Feminine (نِسْوَة (FEMINNESS)) in English examples of Masculine and feminine are as under

Masculine Feminine

Father

Mother

Brother

Sister

Son

Daughter

Uncle

Aunt

NOTE : In Arabic, if in the end Part. of word There is **ة** (TAA-E), Then this word is Feminine.

EXAMPLE → **الساٰت**

This word is **الساٰت** (SAATUN)

feminine **ة** (TAA-E) (CLOCK)

And also use **الجِلْد**

only few words are Masculine even they end with **ة** like **الخِيل** and **الجِلْد**

(KHALIFAH)

(ALLAMAH)

KING

(SCHOLAR)

(3)

SENTENCES -

NOTE USE **اے** with Masculine
and **اے** with Feminine.

EXAMPLE: **For MASCULINE**

اے! اے! **This is a Pen**

→ HARA QALAMUN

اے! اے! **FOR FEMININE**

اے! اے! **This is a bag.**

(HAZEEHE HAGEEBAH)

WORDS Pronunciation MEANING

اے! سوہ **Wisaadatum** Pillow

اے! سولی **Naafigatun** Window

اے! آنڈا **IRON(mikvaatun)** IRON

اے! سسوز **Sissors** Scissors

اے! بول **This is a ball**

اے! توہ **This is a toy**

(4)

EXERCISE - No-1

Now learn the meaning of the words by heart and find which is masculine and feminine and use them in sentences

WORDSPRONUNCIATIONMEANING

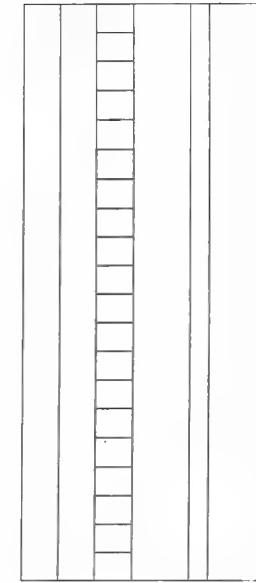
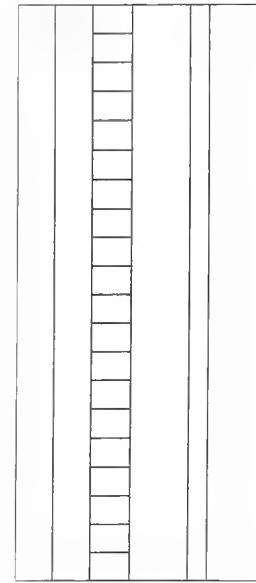
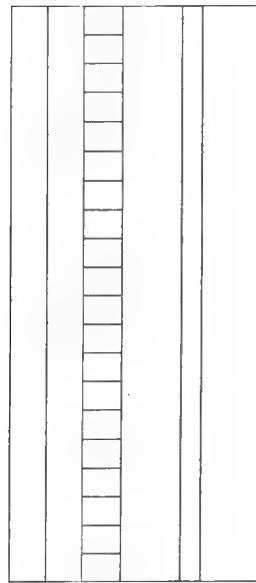
<u>1</u>	<u>KITAABUN</u>	<u>BOOK</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>TAAVILATUN</u>	<u>Table</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>DAFTARUN</u>	<u>AN EXERCISE BOOK</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>QALAMUN</u>	<u>PEN</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>KURRATUN</u>	<u>BALL</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>HAASOOBUN</u>	<u>Computer</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>MIQASUN</u>	<u>Scissors</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>MISTAKALUN</u>	<u>Ruler</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>BARRAYATUN</u>	<u>Pencil Sharpener</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>KUYSIE-UN</u>	<u>Chair</u>

(5)

	<u>WORDS</u>	Pronunciation	<u>MEANING</u>
11	مَكْتَبَةٌ	Maktabun	Desk
12	دَبَّاسَاتٌ	Dabbasatun	Stapler
13	سَانْدَوْجُون	Sandoqun	Box
14	سَوْبَرَاتُون	Socabbaratun	Black board
15	بَابُون	Baabun	Door
16	مِفْتاَحٌ	Miftaahun	Key
17	خِزانَةٌ	Khizanatun	Cupboard
18	غَسَالَةٌ	Ghassalatun	Washing machine
19	قُلْبَةٌ	Qulba	Lock
20	رَادِيو	Mizyaan	Radio
21	شَامِائِنٌ	Shamaatin	Candle
22	هَاتِفٌ	Hataifun	Telephone
23	سَرْفِيْرٌ	Sareefir	Axxeekatun
24	سَرْجِيْرٌ	Sargeer	Sofa
25	سرير	Sareen	Bed

JOIN LETTERS TO MAKE NEW WORDS

		JOIN LETTERS TO MAKE NEW WORDS				
۱	۱+۲+۳+۴+۵+۶+۷	ب + ا + ک + س + ن + ت	م + ح + د + ه + م + ن	ح + ح + ح + ح	ح + ح + ح + ح	ح + ح + ح + ح
۲	۱+۲+۳+۴+۵+۶+۷	ع + ل + ب + و + ه + ت	ا + ح + ر + ح	ب + ش + ه + ر	ف + ح + ف + ل	الله
۳	۱+۲+۳+۴+۵+۶+۷	ش + ه + ب + ن + ر + ک	ز + ه + ن + ب + ع	ا + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	-
۴	۱+۲+۳+۴+۵+۶+۷	ح + ح + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح
۵	۱+۲+۳+۴+۵+۶+۷	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح	ع + ح + ح + ح + ح



7-08-08

①

LESSON - 3

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Now we have to start to join the Arabic letters to make a new word. Start with Alif to join with other letters.

$$\text{Baa} = \underline{\text{ا}} = \overset{\text{①}}{\text{ا}} + \overset{\text{②}}{\text{ا}}$$

Put the lower end of Alif and join it with end edge of Baa.

Same for all letters

$$\text{Taa} = \underline{\text{ت}} = \overset{\text{①}}{\text{ت}} + \overset{\text{②}}{\text{ت}}$$

$$\text{Thaa} = \underline{\text{ث}} = \overset{\text{①}}{\text{ث}} + \overset{\text{②}}{\text{ث}}$$

$$\text{Jaa} = \underline{\text{ج}} = \overset{\text{①}}{\text{ج}} + \overset{\text{②}}{\text{ج}}$$

write every letter at least 7 times in the space provided.

(2)

$$Haa = \text{ل} = ١ + \text{ه}$$

(5)

$$Kha = \text{ك} = ١ + \text{خ}$$

(6)

$$Doa = \text{د} = ١ + \text{و}$$

(7)

Please note that Alif is not joined with Doa, and there are more 5 letters which are not joined in making words. Those are called naughty letters and are as under

$$\text{ي} \quad \text{ف} \quad \text{ل} \quad \text{ر} \quad \text{س} \quad \text{م} \quad \text{ك}$$

Alif
Faa
Laa
Ree
Saa
Meem
Kha

(8)

$$Dhaa = \text{ذ} = ١ + \text{ذ}$$

(3)

Raa = ر = ر + ر

Both Naughty Letters never
join

Zaa = ز = ز + ز

Saa = س = س + س

Shaa = ش = ش + ش

Saa = سا = س + سا

Daa = دا = د + دا

Taa = تا = ت + تا

(15)

(E)

(2)

(12)

(11)

(6)

(10)

(3)

⑤

$$Z_{ii} = b_i = 1 + \beta_i$$

$$A_{aa} = c_a = 1 + \gamma_a$$

$$G_{haa} = \dot{c}_a = 1 + \dot{\gamma}_a$$

$$F_{aa} = \dot{b}_a = 1 + \dot{\beta}_a$$

$$Q_{aa} = \ddot{c}_a = 1 + \ddot{\gamma}_a$$

$$K_{aa} = \ddot{b}_a = 1 + \ddot{\beta}_a$$

⑥

⑦

⑧

⑨

⑩

⑪

⑫

⑬

⑭

⑮

⑯

⑰

⑱

⑲

⑳

㉑

(5)

l = ψ = | + ψ

Maa = lø = | + ø

Naa = lu = | + u

Haa = lo = | + o

Waa = lø = | + ø
Both naughty letters.

Yaa = lu = | + u

7)

07-08-08

EXERCISE - NO. 2

Join other letters with
different strokes for example:

Join l with l or l with l

$$\text{e} = \text{e} + \text{e}$$

$$\text{i} = \text{i} + \text{i}$$

$$\text{j} = \text{j} + \text{j}$$

$$\text{c} = \text{c} + \text{c}$$

$$\text{f} = \text{f} + \text{f}$$

$$\text{o} = \text{o} + \text{o}$$

do more and more practice with
different letter, if can't understand
ask your teacher for explanation.

-TABLE OF JOINING LETTERS :-

$\text{J} + \text{C} + \text{P} + \text{J}$	$\text{C} + \text{C} + \text{C} + \text{P}$	$\text{Z} + \text{C} + \text{P}$	$\text{C} + \text{P} + \text{J}$
$\text{I} + \text{C} + \text{P} + \text{I} + \text{J}$	$\text{C} + \text{P} + \text{Z}$	$\text{G} + \text{C} + \text{P}$	$\text{C} + \text{G} + \text{P}$
$\text{G} + \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{G}$	$\text{C} + \text{C} + \text{I} + \text{C}$	$\text{C} + \text{G} + \text{C} + \text{L}$	$\text{I} + \text{C} + \text{C} + \text{J}$
$\text{Z} + \text{C} + \text{C}$	$\text{Z} + \text{C} + \text{J}$	$\text{Z} + \text{G} + \text{P}$	$\text{Z} + \text{P} + \text{J}$

لَسْمٌ مُّأْوِيٌّ لِّكْرَمٍ الْمُرْجُونِ

As we have already discussed about "naughty" letters in Arabic Language last week. Please note that there are 28 letters in Arabic Alphabets and there are six letters which are called "naughty" letters, and all those letters are shown in circle in page No. 2, which are as under:

و، ي، ر، ذ، س، ح

because those letters behaved in a different way at the time of joining them with other letters that's why they are named as "naughty" letters.

MAIN PROPERTY: When those letters are in begining of word they never join with 2nd letter. They never join with next letter if they are in middle of word. They never join with other naughty letters in any case (before or after). They will join only and only if a normal letter is before them.

Here is the complete Arabic alphabet.
Can you read all the letters?



Start here!

	ك	ل	م	ن	ه
	د	ب	س	و	ز
	ج	ر	ي	ع	ـ
	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ
ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ	ـ

Practice with the 'Naughty' Letters

(3)

د	ذ
ب	بذ
ب	بد
ب	باء

ز	زف
و	ول
ف	فز
ف	فرز

What happens when both the letters are naughty?

ذ	ذو
و	وذ
و	وا
ذ	اذ

(4)

PRESNTATION OF NAUGHTY LETTERS IN WORDS -:

L

E

T

T

R

S

I

N

W

O

R

D

S

-

There are two types of presentation
of naughty letters

NAUGHTY ← → NORMAL

LETTERS LETTERS

- There are two types of presentation
(a) In beginning There is a
naughty letter and 2nd is normal
(b) In begining There is a normal
letter and 2nd is naughty letters

iii:- NAUGHTY ← → NAUGHTY

In this case There are only
one type of arrangement which
is naughty letters and those
letters never join with each other
in any case, beginning, middle or
at end all beginning, those example,
are explained in next pages.

(5)

1. \therefore NAUGHTY \leftrightarrow NORMAL \therefore

ALIF -

①

Not Joined

Joined

②

$\cup 1 = \cup + 1$

$b = 1 + c$

for 1:

Job.

A Name

(DAAQ)

②

FALSE

$\cup 2 = (\cup + 2)$

$\cup = \cup + \cup$

Nails

Sixth Part

(7)

(Z aa) :

Not joined

Joined

z + j = j + z

z b j
TAX

Glass of candle

(vawo)

Not joined

Joined

g = c + g = g + c

g / z sun

Intercession
Chapter of
Holy Quran

(B)

:- NAUGHTY ↔ NAUGHTY

LETTERS

LETTERS

When their are both naughty letters in beginning, middle or end

They never joined in any case

You repell $\rightarrow \text{ɔ} \text{ɔ} \text{i}$ $\leftarrow \text{ɔ} \text{i} = \text{ɔ} \text{ɔ} \text{i}$

David $\rightarrow \text{d} \text{ə} \text{v} \text{i}$ $\leftarrow \text{v} \text{i} = \text{d} \text{ə} \text{v} \text{i}$

A ovass $\rightarrow \text{ə} \text{v} \text{ə} \text{s}$ $\leftarrow \text{v} \text{ə} = \text{ə} \text{v} \text{ə} \text{s}$

She Tasked $\rightarrow \text{ʃ} \text{ə} \text{t} \text{ɔ:} \text{d}$ $\leftarrow \text{t} \text{ɔ:} = \text{ʃ} \text{ə} \text{t} \text{ɔ:} \text{d}$

Fouy $\rightarrow \text{f} \text{u} \text{y}$ $\leftarrow \text{u} \text{y} = \text{f} \text{u} \text{y}$

Sustainer $\rightarrow \text{s} \text{u} \text{s} \text{t} \text{a} \text{i} \text{n} \text{e}$ $\leftarrow \text{u} \text{s} \text{t} \text{a} \text{i} \text{n} \text{e} = \text{s} \text{u} \text{s} \text{t} \text{a} \text{i} \text{n} \text{e}$

Arrows $\rightarrow \text{ə} \text{r} \text{o} \text{w} \text{s}$ $\leftarrow \text{r} \text{o} \text{w} \text{s} = \text{ə} \text{r} \text{o} \text{w} \text{s}$

NOT interested $\rightarrow \text{n} \text{o} \text{t} \text{ } \text{i} \text{n} \text{t} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{s} \text{t} \text{e} \text{d}$ $\leftarrow \text{i} \text{n} \text{t} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{s} \text{t} \text{e} \text{d} = \text{n} \text{o} \text{t} \text{ } \text{i} \text{n} \text{t} \text{e} \text{r} \text{e} \text{s} \text{t} \text{e} \text{d}$

Children $\rightarrow \text{c} \text{h} \text{i} \text{l} \text{d} \text{r} \text{e} \text{n}$ $\leftarrow \text{h} \text{i} \text{l} \text{d} \text{r} \text{e} \text{n} = \text{c} \text{h} \text{i} \text{l} \text{d} \text{r} \text{e} \text{n}$

Mother $\rightarrow \text{m} \text{o} \text{t} \text{h} \text{e} \text{r}$ $\leftarrow \text{t} \text{h} \text{e} \text{r} = \text{m} \text{o} \text{t} \text{h} \text{e} \text{r}$

There are 20 more Combinations are possible but they never Join

In any case that's why they are named as naughty letters ~

* It is another name of ALLAH ﷺ all rewards

الرسْمُ الْأَرْجَمُ

MOST IMPORTANT NOTE :

It is very important for all Students that, you must, memorise every new word of Arabic with its meaning, without reminding of your teacher. If you never memorise you can't learn Arabic, not at all.)



HOME WORK FOR RAMADHAN:

Please note that next class will be ~~on~~ (Inshallah) on 2 OCTOBER 2008 THURSDAY. Now you have 34 days

1. Learn and memorise:

1. اَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ رَبِّ الْعٰالَمِينَ

2. حَمْدُكَ يَارَبِّي

3. How to recognise Masculine and Feminine

④ In How to use 'س' and 'س' and How to use 'س' and 'س'

- ⑤ What are normal letters and what naught letters

(2)

(6) Practice the words with haughty letters. How they joined and when they are not joined with normal as described in lesson no 4 and 5

(7) must memorise lower table of page no. 24, and page no. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, Try your best to memorise new words, as their meanings.

(8) Please read 1 page no 60 & 61. *

Now know ~~LESSON - NO - 6~~ accept/Except by/buy/bye ~~sell~~/sell

Similar sounding letters

(S) ش (س) س

A heart

(د) د (د) د

A dog

(ه) ه (ه) ه

He slept

(ك) ك (ك) ك

It was still

(م) م (م) م

He intended

(ن) ن (ن) ن

It didn't sell

(ر) ر (ر) ر

A Path

* Sun letters and moon letters

حروف شمس و حروف قمر

(3)

'ʌf'	'ɔːdɪ'
After	Some
'ɔːf'	'səm'
He showed the way	He lost his way
'ɔːvə'	'hə lɒst hɪz weɪ'
A lesson	A molar tooth
'lɛsən'	'mələr tʊθ'
He shaved	He died
'ʃeɪvd'	'haɪdɪd'
'ɔːt'	'ɔːtb'
He repented.	He was good
'ɔːt̪'	'haɪ wəs ɡʊd'
'ɔːf'	'ɔːf'
A pig	Clay
'ɔːf'	'klaɪ'
'lɔːnɪŋ'	'ʃædəd'
'lɔːnɪŋ'	'ʃædəd'
He insulted	He poured
'lɔːnɪld'	'haʊərd'
'swim'	'paʊərd'
He swam	He offered a morning drink
'swim'	'haʊərd' 'mɔːnɪŋ drɪŋk'
Closs	'klɒs'
mind	'maɪnd'
food	'fuːd'